

CLARENDON HONORS

UNVEIL GREAT MONUMENT AT
MANNING TO CONFEDERATE
HEROES.

ENORMOUS CROWD ATTENDS

With Impressive Ceremony County
Shows Its Love for Soldiers Who
Fought Good Fight.

Manning.—The ceremonial unveiling of the Clarendon county Confederate monument here attracted an immense throng of people from all sections of the county and a feeling of patriotic enthusiasm seemed to pervade the entire assemblage.

A band from Charleston was present and furnished excellent music at intervals throughout the exercises of the day.

The first feature was an automobile parade in which about two-score cars took part, taking for a ride over town all the veterans present, about 50 in number, the speakers of the day, the ladies composing the monument committee and the little girls who had been selected to draw the cords at the unveiling of the statue.

J. H. Lesesne presided and introduced the speakers, who were John J. McSwain of Greenville and Col. James Armstrong of Charleston. The addresses were of an unusually high order and were heard with great interest. The business houses of the town closed during the exercises.

The monument, beautifully symmetrical and chaste in design, is 26 feet high and consists of a triple base, a die containing inscriptions on all four sides, a shaft bearing in raised sculpture a Confederate flag drooping from a broken staff, and the whole surmounted by a statue representing a young soldier standing at parade rest with an old-time muzzle loading musket. The material of the monument is Winsboro granite except the statue, which is of Italian marble. The inscription on the four sides of the die are all in raised lettering and are intended to be read progressively from north to east, south and west. On the base of the north side is inscribed in ornate capitals, "Our Heroes."

Labor Leader at Greenville.
Greenville.—The labor trouble at Monaghan mill took on a new aspect when Joseph J. Ettor, noted for the part he has taken in New England strikes and other labor upheavals, arrived in Greenville and assumed leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World who recently declined to work under the rules of the mill management and who since that time have been out of work.

The Monaghan mill opened again and ran throughout the day, though only about one-third of the mill was in active operation. The management has stated its intention of continuing to operate the mill. L. W. Parker, president of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, has inserted in the local press a full statement of the conference, which the management has had with the operatives. The statement extends over more than a page of a seven column paper. This review of the situation, taken from the minutes of the conference, is made in order that all may understand the cause of the trouble.

Johnson Present Bill For Aid.
Washington.—Congressman Johnson introduced a bill to pay to certain persons who suffered by the recent hail and wind storm in Laurens and Spartanburg counties the sum of \$60,000. On July 7 those two counties were visited by a severe storm which did considerable damage to crops.

Mr. Johnson believes that those who suffered should be reimbursed for what they lost. As Mr. Johnson is a member of the house committee on appropriations and is one of the men in congress who has the right to say what money shall be appropriated for various purposes, it is more than likely that the bill will be favorably reported and passed at an early date.

Prepare to Move.
Charleston.—Twelve privates and two non-commissioned officers of the detachment of marines stationed at the Charleston navy yard are making preparations now to join the United States naval transport Hancock for service in tropical territory, orders to prepare the men for the movement having been received by authorities at the navy yard. Just when the 14 marines will leave Charleston is not definitely known at this time, but it is officially stated that they will probably go in a few days.

New Journal in Charleston.
Charleston.—The Western Union News is the name of a new journal which has made its appearance in Charleston. As the title indicates, the paper is published by the well known telegraph company, or rather by employees of that concern. Volume 1, No. 1, for the month of July, from front to back is filled with matter of particular interest to the craft. Numerous cuts enliven the appearance of the paper. An introductory article from the pen of President Newcomb Carlton.

June Was Hottest Month.
Columbia.—Last month was the warmest June of record for South Carolina, according to the monthly summary issued by the director of the weather bureau, with offices in Columbia. Exception a moderate cool period from the 16th to the 19th, the daily mean temperature ranged uniformly above the average, culminating in record-breaking heat on the 24th and 25th, when readings of 100 to 103 degrees were recorded generally throughout the section.

ARRANGE LOAN FOR STATE

Offer is Made By J. P. Matthews, to Finance Committee For \$350,000 at 3 1-2 Per Cent.

Columbia.—"We have made arrangements to borrow \$350,000 at 3 1-2 per cent," said A. W. Jones, comptroller general, after a meeting of the state's financial board had been held, when the loan for current expenses of the state government, was considered. S. T. Carter, state treasurer, attended the meeting and signed the notes, according to Mr. Jones. The comptroller general said that the matter had been referred to the governor and that no money could be secured for the government until the chief executive had signed the various notes.

The meeting of the finance committee was held in the office of the state treasurer. The governor, Mr. Jones said, did not attend the meeting.

"We have made all of the necessary arrangements and I am through with the matter," said Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones stated that the bid for the loan had been made by J. Pope Matthews, cashier of the Palmetto National bank.

At the last session of the general assembly the governor vetoed the special section of the appropriation bill providing for the loan to meet the expenses of the state government until the collection of taxes. "The objection was sustained by the house," Mr. Jones said that the attorney general had ruled that in anticipation of the collection of states taxes the finance board had the right to borrow on the credit of the state so much money as may be needed to pay the interest on the state debt, the current expenses of the state government and for pensions, provided that the sum so borrowed shall not exceed \$500,000.

Little Trachoma in State.
Washington.—Results of an investigation of the mountain districts of North and South Carolina to determine how prevalent trachoma is were made public by the public health service.

The survey was under the direction of Passed Assistant Surgeon A. D. Foster and shows the disease exists only in isolated localities. Conditions were found to be better than in the mountain sections of Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia, where the disease also exists.

Of 16,805 persons examined in the two states, only 34 were found to have the disease. Most of these cases were on the Cherokee Indian reservation in Swain county, North Carolina, 20 cases being located in that county, practically all of which were traceable to the reservation school.

State Farmers' Union Meeting.
Anderson.—The eighth annual meeting of the South Carolina State Farmers' union will convene at Anderson Wednesday, July 22, at 8:30 p. m. The opening session will be taken up with the enrollment of delegates, the president's address and the reports of officers. The leading subjects for discussion will be "What Has the Union Accomplished Since It Was Organized?" and "What is Being Done to Enlarge Its Usefulness and Increase Its Membership?" The reports and discussions under these heads will occupy a large amount of the time of the meeting.

Booker Leaves Greenville.
Spartanburg.—H. C. Booker, for the last eight years editor of the Greenville Piedmont, has become editor of the Journal and Carolina Spartan, Spartanburg's afternoon newspaper. Mr. Booker is now editor and managing editor, assuming entire charge of the editorial department of the paper. He is a native of South Carolina, a graduate of Wofford College and one of the best known of the younger newspaper men of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Booker, and their little son, H. C. Booker, Jr., spent the week at Caesar's Head.

Seed For Farmers.
Washington.—The Chamber of Commerce of Gastonia has appealed for Federal aid for the Gaston farmers in the hail belt. Seed and not money are asked for. Early corn, peas, millet and other forage crops are desired. Representative Webb got the promise of the Department of Agriculture to help. Other North Carolina Congressmen will give Mr. Webb part of their allowances of seed.

Newspaper Man Goes to Gastonia.
Chester.—J. T. Bigham, one of the best newspaper men in South Carolina, for many years editor of the Chester Lantern, and lately of the York News, Yorkville, has purchased a controlling interest in the Gaston Progress at Gastonia, N. C., and left to assume his new duties. The sheet at present is a weekly and Mr. Bigham intends shortly to convert it into a semi-weekly. This is an able paper and has a large circulation and under Mr. Bigham's editorship should move speedily to the front.

Increased Express Rates.
Camden.—That the express rates that went into effect on the 1st of July are almost prohibitive is being voiced by business men of Camden and R. B. Pitts, president of the Chamber of Commerce, has been requested to take the matter up with the railroad commission and the other commercial bodies of South Carolina and request a hearing at an early date for relief of the shippers. The shippers anticipated a reduction of express charges when the new rates went into effect, but find increase.

Damage By Wireworm.
Batesburg.—E. A. McGregor, government agent here, recently visited Early Branch, Hampton county, in answer to a telegram from Washington to investigate heavy occurrence there of the wireworm on corn, cotton and other crops. He found upon arrival that wireworms had been very abundant earlier than usual, having done their damage during May and June. Many fields were seen which possessed spots bare of corn or in which the stalks had been greatly stunted, so that they would produce no crop.

CLIMATE IS FINE

Sunny Places of the Mediterranean Country.

Malaga, Spain, Has Only 40 Rainy Days in Year—Morocco and Algiers, in Africa, Have Many Notable Resorts.

London.—Countries along the Mediterranean sea are noted for the excellence of their climate. Malaga, Spain, possesses one of the best climates in Europe. The rainy days are said to number only 40 in the year.

Morocco and Algeria in Africa afford several notable resorts, such as Morgadore, Tangier and Algiers. They possess a much larger proportion of warm days and a greater immunity from cold winds than any of the resorts on the northern shore of the Mediterranean. Still, owing to the frequency of sea breezes and the vicinity of high mountains, their climates are moister than might have been anticipated.

Thus the annual rainfall at Algiers is 36 inches, and of this four-fifths or five-sixths falls during the winter season. The interior of Algeria affords several resorts on the verge of the great desert—such as Biskra—where the climate conditions rival the warmth and sunshine of Egypt.

The land of the Nile possesses one of the most wonderful climates in the world. Here alone are found associated perpetual sunshine and practical rainlessness with verdure and fertility. The rainfall of Egypt varies from eight inches annually at Alexandria and one inch and a quarter at Cairo to nil at Luxor, where it is facetiously said to rain once in every 4,000 years.

With such a rainfall the number of dull and cloudy days is necessarily very small—almost perpetual sunshine may be said to prevail, and a high degree of atmospheric dryness is attained. The drawbacks to such a climate as that of Egypt are the great contrast between the day and the night temperatures, owing to the intense energy of radiation, the glare of the sunlight and the plague of dust.



In the Land of the Nile.
The Egyptian climate is enjoyed to the fullest advantage during a well planned voyage by dahabiah up the Nile.

MANY INSTITUTIONS AIDED

Mrs. Jesup Wills \$6,300,000 to American Museum, Yale, College and Seminary.

New York.—Maria Van Antwerp de Witt Jesup, widow of Morris J. Jesup, bequeathed \$6,300,000 to the American Museum of Natural History in New York. In addition to a remainder interest in a \$300,000 trust fund. Her will, executed in February, 1910, was filed here. The total bequests to public institutions are more than eight million dollars. The four largest gifts are: American Museum of Natural History, \$5,300,000; Syrian Protestant college at Beirut, Syria, \$400,000; Yale university and the Union Theological seminary, each \$300,000.

BIG EAGLES ATTACK TWO MEN

From Tip to Tip—Both Are Shot to Death.

Pensacola, Fla.—B. H. Graves and G. C. Williams started on a fishing expedition to a distant point in the country. One of the men carried a shotgun. While they were in the forest they passed the nest of two big bald eagles and were immediately attacked. The female made a vicious attack on the men, and they dodged behind a tree, after which they used the gun and killed the bird. The male then went for the men, and was also killed. The latter measured seven feet from tip to tip of wings.

TEXAS RANGER CHIEF SHOT

Captain Sanders Gives "Unloaded" Pistol to Ten-Year-Old Grandson.

Laredo, Tex.—Capt. J. J. Sanders of the state ranger force stationed here is suffering a pistol wound in his right leg. The captain had just taken a 45-caliber pistol from his trunk and had removed all the cartridges, as supposed, and then handed it to his ten-year-old grandson. The boy cocked the gun and pulled the trigger, and it was discharged, the bullet passing through a suitcase, the calf of Captain Sanders' leg, and lodged in the wall. It is only a flesh wound and not serious.

Make Dancer Don "Knickers."
Oshkosh, Wis.—On her promise to wear knickerbockers, the city council has consented to the appearance of Orville Pretorius, a classic dancer, in a local playhouse.

More Dress Suits Result Tango Craze.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Tailors at the National Association of Clothiers' annual convention thanked the tango craze for the increased demand for dress suits.

VERY ARTISTIC BIRD HOUSE

Aged Citizen of Whittier, Cal., Erects One of More Than Ordinary Architectural Pretensions.

San Francisco.—An artistic bird house, of more than ordinary pretensions to architectural beauty, has just been completed by a ninety-two-year-old citizen of Whittier, Cal. It is a structure of reinforced concrete, 15 feet high, and houses the pet canaries of this bird lover. The house is eight feet square, the gabled roof being supported by ornamental concrete posts, set with round stones, while latticework fills in the spaces between the columns. The floor is of cement, with a bathing fount in the center, while over the doors, which are of wire net, are semicircular panels of colored glass. The house is surmounted by a copper dome and flag-staff, and the ridges of the roof are



\$700 Aviary at Whittier, Cal.

decorated with a series of wooden rings in which are suspended a set of delicately toned brass bells, which, swinging to and fro in the breeze, touch the edges of the wooden rings, giving forth a soft tinkle. A clock is part of the equipment of this aviary, and above each door is a little window, from which, on the stroke of the hour, appear mechanical cuckoos announcing the time. The building is entirely the handiwork of the owner, who estimates the cost to be over \$700.—Popular Mechanics.

SAYS FOOD CONTROLS SEX

Generous Diet Means a Girl; Scanty Food a Boy, Finds Philadelphia Doctor.

Philadelphia.—That sex of children may be predetermined is the conclusion reached by Dr. Israel Bram of this city after a study of 30 of his patients upon whom he experimented with special diet and also with medicine. His conclusions are given in the current number of a medical newspaper.

Dr. Bram says that an excess of nourishment in the mother may decide in favor of a female child, while a deficiency tends to the production of a male. A generous diet means a girl; a scanty one, with low proteid allowance, favors a boy. In support of this theory it is advanced that in times of financial panic or war, when a plentiful quantity of rich nitrogenous food is not available, male infants are in the preponderance.

The second theory is that sex is determined by the activity of the adrenal glands, those ductless glands above the kidneys, which secrete a substance that seems to have an important effect on the entire muscular and nervous system.

It is declared that in women who are deficient in the adrenal supply their offspring are female. It is therefore thought that the use of the extract of suprarenal glands of animals or a similar substance which would stimulate the adrenal glands would increase the chances of a male child.

Dr. Bram says that of 30 of his patients who placed themselves under his directions 26 gave birth to boys.

"These results," he writes, "strongly indicate that the experiment employed was highly successful, and that he probably have at our disposal a means of controlling at will the sex of the unborn infant."

In accordance with these theories if a boy is desired the treatment is dietary and medicinal. Eggs, meat, fish, and cheese are forbidden, and it is directed that the diet consist of such substances as cereals, fruits, potatoes, milk, buttermilk and butter. Plenty of water is advised.

MILLIONS FOR N. Y. PROPERTY

New York Men Will Erect \$2,000,000 Office Building on Theater Site.

New York.—The largest real estate deal recorded in New York for a long time was closed when William H. Barum and William Everdell, Jr., bought the site of the Herald Square theater, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, for \$6,000,000. The buyers announced that plans had been drawn for a 12-story office building to cost \$2,000,000 to be erected on the site. As the lease on the theater will not expire until May 1, 1915, the improvement of the site will not be attempted before next summer. The property has a Broadway frontage of 211 feet, 207 feet on Thirty-fifth street and 81 feet on Thirty-sixth street. In addition to the theater there are several business buildings on the property. The site of the Herald Square theater has been used for amusement purposes for 40 years. The first show building erected there was the Coliseum, built in 1873.

Elephant Falls on Him.
Jersey City, N. J.—Peter Mullins, helping unload elephants, got in the way of a crated elephant and it fell on him. He may recover, although his injuries are serious.

Breaks Arm in Throw.
Alton, Ill.—Attempting to show several small boys how to pitch, J. B. Marquis, proprietor of the Savoy hotel, put the ball over the plate, but broke his arm in the throw.

Hiccoughing Kills Man.
Medford, N. J.—After hiccoughing continuously for two days, Charles Foley died from exhaustion.

HOME TRADE BOOSTS

Whom Do We Support?

WHAT if we should go to one of our local storekeepers and say: "Here is a ten-dollar bill; I want you to buy for me such-and-such an article, made so-and-so, this color, that size, and deliver it to me at your convenience—say 30 days."

Along comes another townsman, and another, still another, until 50 of us, all living here in our community, shall have placed in the hands of the storekeeper a sum amounting to a thousand dollars, with similar instructions.

We would then have treated our local storekeeper with the same liberality as we, who have been buying of the mail order houses, have treated these monopolistic concerns. We would have then supplied him with cash capital sufficient to buy what we ordered and give him a fair profit on his deal.

Yes, we would thus enable him to take a trip to the city, buy from the manufacturers the articles desired, ship them to us, spend a day or two enjoying himself if he so pleased, and leave him a fair percentage of profit over and above the cost of the articles and his expenses.

DO WE DO THIS? YES, WE DO—NOT.

But this is exactly what we do with the mail order man in the big city. We send him the money in advance. He has the use of our cash for the purchase of his merchandise. He sends us whatever he chooses and if we do not like it we can whistle for our money.

He takes our money and buys that which we have ordered. Then he may take a trip to Europe if he so wishes, all at our expense.

Few of us realize that we, the people outside the big cities, furnish the capital for the conduct of the big mail order houses. We do not stop to think that it is our money which is building those great structures which are the pride of Chicago and some other cities. We do not stop to consider that we are the capitalists who are supplying the sinews of war against our own local business men.

JUST THINK OF IT—DIVIDENDS OF FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID TO THE BIG MEN IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AS A PROFIT EACH YEAR ON OUR MONEY.

We send the cash in advance to them. They require practically no investment except for the printing of their catalogs and other stationery. They are doing their business on the money which we, poor, deluded country dwellers, send to them, when we are only cutting our own throats and helping to diminish the prestige and strength of our local tradesmen.

What would be the result if we should hand our dollars, in advance, to our local storekeepers and give them the same chance to make profits, without investment? What would be the effect on our community?

It would mean prosperity for us all. It would mean more taxes to be paid by our business men, improvements of a municipal character, better school facilities, better street lighting, better paving, etc.

Of course, our local storekeepers do not expect us to do business in this way. Yet why should we not? We do it with the mail order houses and when we are fooled we take our medicine because we are ashamed to let our friends know how we have been buncoed.

But we should do this—we should give all of our business to those men who have made their investments in our town, who are trying to build up the community, who are paying the taxes and who are helping us to increase the value of our real estate holdings. We all know that the value of our houses and lots, here in town, will be increased as the community advances in prosperity, and the only way for the community to advance is for our business men to do an increased business.

WE SHOULD PATRONIZE THE MEN WHO ARE TRYING TO HELP OURSELVES. We all hope to advance. We all hope to become prosperous.

When we buy from the mail order house we are helping monopoly to put our storekeepers out of business. When we send a dollar to the big city, instead of spending it at home, we are depriving our children of some of the opportunities for education which they are entitled to.

Let us spend our dollars here at home, with the merchants who are trying to keep up the schools and other local advantages which we cannot have for our children unless we have a prosperous community.

Let us not forget that the mail order man does not pay any of our taxes in this town. The taxes are paid by the local business men, at least the greater proportion, and the more business we do with them, the more taxes they must pay.

LET US WAKE UP TO A CONSIDERATION OF OUR BEST INTERESTS.
LET US SUPPORT THOSE WHO HELP US, AND OUR CHILDREN.

HAS CITIZENSHIP A VALUE?

CITIZENSHIP has a definite value. This value cannot be computed in dollars and cents, but it is worth fighting for.

Citizenship grows out of communities. Were there no communities there would be no citizens. We would then be merely unprotected individuals—entirely at the mercy of all other individuals who might wish to destroy any weaker or less ferocious one.

By dwelling in communities we have many advantages. Some of us value and appreciate these advantages while others selfishly accept the advantages but refuse to do their share toward maintaining the community.

Laws have been enacted to compel us to pay taxes—used for the financial support of communities for our protection.

BUT THERE ARE NO LAWS WHICH COMPEL THE MEMBER OF ANY COMMUNITY TO SHOW APPRECIATION OF THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM LIVING IN A COMMUNITY.

One of the benefits of living in a community is the opportunity furnished us to buy merchandise required for our comfort and indulgence, right here in our own town. This facility permits us to buy what we need when we need it. We can step into a store, lay down a dollar and buy a dollar's worth of goods. Perhaps we can get the goods without paying the dollar down in cash—that is, if we have the credit.

What a genuine benefit it is to be able to do this. In the olden days our forefathers were compelled to drive many miles to a store where the merchandise might be obtained. Large quantities were bought at a time because the trip to the store could not be made at frequent intervals.

As our citizens increased in numbers and gathered into communities, stores were established at the various centers of the increasing population until now we can buy, fight at home, our necessities and luxuries.

That which we value we endeavor to protect. If we value the facility for purchasing goods at home we should protect it.

The best way to protect it is to make it possible for the storekeepers to continue to do business. If we do not help them to continue to do business here in our community the natural consequence will be for them to close up their stores and go out of business.

If we buy from our local storekeepers only such merchandise as we cannot buy conveniently elsewhere, we will soon discover that the stores will carry only such restricted lines of goods as are in demand by the people who live here.

Then we will find out that we are not much better off than our forefathers were. We must send away for such merchandise as we require. We must wait until the order has been received in the mail order house and filled in the due course of time by the employees of the concern we are patronizing.

There are many disadvantages in this method. We do not fully realize them now. But they will come home to us when conditions arrive which compel us to buy everything by mail—if such a time does come. However, if we look at the matter in the right light we will not permit such a contingency to arrive.

Why should we be deluded into sending our money away from home because of the fulsome and flattering descriptions in a mail order catalogue? Why should we prefer the questionable qualities in merchandise as exploited by a catalogue writer to the honest, dependable goods which we can see before us in our own local stores?

Do we save money by buying from the mail order houses? When the matter of freight and express charges have been figured out, when the question of delays, unsatisfactory shipments, breakage, damaged goods, etc., have been answered, where is the profit, if any?

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE LOCAL MERCHANT IS ALWAYS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANYTHING HE SELLS. The purchaser can examine any article for sale in the local store and buy only that which is satisfactory. It will be delivered without delay. If there is any imperfection it will be quickly remedied. If there is any shortage in the delivery it will be supplied at once. A personal call or a telephone message will arrange everything quickly.

And when it comes to prices you will always get full value for your money when dealing with the local storekeeper. He buys his merchandise in the market and he sells it at a profit to us. He asks only a modest profit and he is entitled to it. We should be perfectly willing to pay him a profit for his investment, for his labor and for his ability to save us time, trouble and money.

IF WE ARE NOT WILLING TO DO THIS, WE SHOULD BE HEARTILY ASHAMED OF OURSELVES. AND WE WOULD NOT BE ENTITLED TO THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY HIS STORE.

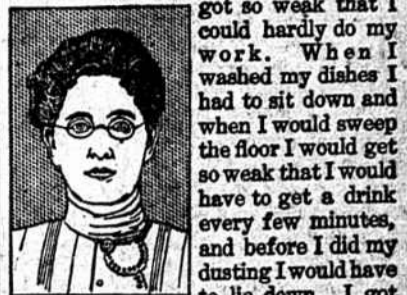
Making a Desert Fruitful.
The blessings of irrigation to the arid deserts of the West are indicated by the story of a ranchman in Imperial valley, California:
"Twelve years ago Imperial valley was a desert; not a Coccopah Indian or a coyote could live there, because there was no water. A slight wind would raise clouds of fine gray dust. Not a blade of grass could grow. Now we are raising the figs of Smyrna, the dates of Arabia and the cotton of Egypt. Our county seat, El Centro, has 8,000

inhabitants. We grow almost everything, but I have made a special study of cotton. In the Southern states a bale of cotton per acre is considered a good crop; we raise from a bale to a bale and a half per acre. And we are only beginning."
Doubtful Territory.
Because fashion has exposed so much territory to be covered this summer the sun is going to be very busy if he gets all his tanning done by the first of September.—Detroit News.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got



so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

Not Well Enough to Work.

In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CU-MOR SALVE

Gives immediate relief for all kinds of PILES and is a wonderful remedy for ECZEMA, CHAPPED HANDS, SORES and all forms of SKIN DISEASE. High grade goods. Full box sample free for FIFTY SAMPLES. Dept. D-1.

THE COURTNEY DRUG COMPANY

Baltimore, Md.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EASY seller with repeat orders, get our attractive proposition. DAVIS SPERMINT, PERFUM, GUM, High grade goods. Full box sample free for FIFTY SAMPLES. Dept. D-1.

FATHER'S TURN TO THINK

Daughter's Somewhat Pert Observation Must Have Given Him Something of a Jolt.
"We oldsters set for the youngsters a higher standard than we set for ourselves. Forgetting that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, the stupidest and ugliest failures of parents expect their sons and daughters to grow up miracles of beauty, intelligence and success."

The speaker was Wilton Lackaye, the occasion the Lambs' Gambol in New York. He continued:
"Sometimes, though, such parents are called sharply to themselves. The jolt is unpleasant."

"A father said to his pretty daughter one evening with a scornful, angry laugh:
"That young Jamson has the face to want to marry you! A mere book-keeper!"

"But, father," said the girl, "I love Mr. Jamson. What is your objection to our marriage?"

"Why," roared the old man, "why, he couldn't support you decently!"

"But, father," said the girl, "neither can you."

Everybody Praised but Father.
"Poor Tompkins never gets any credit for what he does."
"That's the fate of some men."

"His secretary gets the credit for all the speeches he makes, his wife gets the credit for his manners, and his daughters get the credit for his ability to dance the maxixe."

Quite a Contrast.
"Are Tompkins and his wife happy together?"
"Oh, yes.